

ceded with it in a very bad case. If breed-
ers would give their lings plenty of salt and
brimstone, they would rarely be troubled with
diseases.—*Dollar Farmer.*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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THOMAS TIGAR.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

173 THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNAH'S
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THE MUSE.

THE SUMMER'S GONE.

The summer's gone—and every flower
That waved its beauties to the sun,
Has bloomed its brief but lovely hour,
Has shed its fragrance and is gone.

The summer's gone—and many a hope
That budded with the early spring,
Has seen its blossoms brightly ope
To wither like a blighted thing!

The summer's gone—and many an eye
That brightly shone, in tears is shrouded,
And hearts that loved us, withered lie,
Or worse than this by coldness clouded.

The summer's gone—but soon again,
Shall blush and breathe upon the air,
The enamelled flower, and paint the glen,
But those I love will not be there.

WOMEN OR WINE.

An Epistle to the President of the New England
Society who recommended the introduction of
Women instead of Wine at Entertainments.

One of the two, according to your choice,
Women or Wine, you'll have to undergo;
Both inclinations are fatal to joy,
But which to choose I really hardly know.

I have tried both; so those who would part take,
May choose between the headache and the
heartache. BRYAN.

Oh weak and fool-hardy reformer,
To substitute women for wine;
The glow of whose presence is warmer
Than the sunniest juice of the vine.

Believe me, less fatal are juleps
Than women to witelyer skilled;
For there oozes more venom from two lips
Than ever from grain was distilled.

Who barbers for beauty his whiskers,
The change will be certain to rue;
For her eyes shed a spirit more frisky
Than lurks in the best mountain dew.

Ah! to lose eyes at each meeting so merry,
You'll find to outspare champagne;
And ringlets more golden than sherry,
Will fuddle as well the poor brain.

More tapering necks than the bottle's,
With mouths more bewildering crowned,
Will pour from their ravishing throats
A stream that a sage would confound.

If wine makes us brutes, love is able
To turn us to fools with like ease;
If the one lays us under the table,
The other brings us at least to our knees.

After dinner, when warmed with good eating,
'Tis women, not wine we should feed;
'Perfect Love's' a chaste cafe more heating
Than o'er was abused 'eau de vie.'

Still at table some mischief she's brewing;
Of feet scrape acquaintance below;
Ah! no heel-taps so pregnant with ruin
As these hidden taps of the toe.

And hands, between courses at leisure,
Make friends when there's no one to mark;
Ah! less poison yield grapes under pressure,
Than fingers thus squeezed in the dark.

As home reels the toper of beauty,
How crimson his visage, poor elf!
How fevered he sleeps! how his duty
Is left to take care of itself!

When 'twas, how pale his powers,
'Till he sinks in despair at death's door;
Oh! if woman her victim thus lowers,
What I ask, can the bottle do more?

No spirit so ardent as woman's—
So sure to intoxicate man;
Her touch is 'delirium tremens,'
That maddens him more than the can.

The glance of her eye is 'blue ruin,'
Her blush is the blood of the vine,
Her pout is a punch, in whose brewing
Tart, sugar, and spirit combine.

So sparkling, so heating, so heady,
No hope for her victim appears;
Should her smiles only render him giddy,
He'll be surely made drunk by her tears.

Not the grape juice of Eden made Adam
Stupidly forfeit his all;
But the lure of his volatile madam
Led him tipsily on to his fall.

Not the wines of fair Cyprus the rover,
So sure as its women, beguile;
Better rest where he is, 'half-dead over,'
Than steer for so fatal an isle.

Oh! then shun such a tempter as this is,
Nor commence so hazardous court;
Who embarks on the waves of her tresses
Will grieve that he ventured from Port.

FLACCUS.

From the N. O. Picayune.

THE PILOT'S DREAM.

Strange and wild are the stories known
And passing current among our rough
navigators of the western waters. Many a com-
mon ear is regaled with rich material for
novel and romance, and many an original
natural drama lies slumbering untold, save
now and then when a tedious hour between
watchmen on the boiler deck may happen to
let loose the tongue of the story teller.

The following most strange and remarkable
relation is eminently calculated to make the
eyes start and the hair stand; and though
paraphrasing, in a huge extreme, of the extra-
vagant, yet that is just "such stuff as dreams
are made of," and there are few of us that

have not known even stranger stories in
sleep, though they pass away and are forgot-
ten forever in our waking moments.

Discarding farther preliminary, our pilot
now tell his own story. No matter where
or when it was, but a conversation once turn-
ing upon dreams, during a night watch, an
old pilot very gravely fell into a reminis-
cence as follows:

"It was a chill drizzly night, I remember
and the fog was so thick that about two
o'clock in the morning we had to lay to. I
was tired, but somehow not inclined to go
to bed, and the second mate and I sat down
in the social hall, where a dice box and dice
were on the table. We threw for mere no-
sense a little while and then threw for port-
er, which we drank, accompanying it with
cheese, smoked beef, and bread, which the
steward had left us. Well, we tossed the
dice, I believe, for about half an hour longer
when both us grew heavy and went to bed.

"I can't tell what time it was that night—
I only know that it was the only dream I
ever had that I could remember. I hope
that no other man will ever have such a
dream. I thought I was suddenly dead—I
don't know how—but my body was put into
a pine box and I was carried ashore and
left at a little tavern, with orders for the
people to bury me in the morning. I heard
the steamboat leaving the shore, and soon
all about the tavern crawled up a ladder and
went to sleep overhead. Then I was un-
conscious for a time, and the next thing that
I seemed to become aware of was the pres-
ence (it's a dream, you know, and there can
be no irreverence in a man's sleeping
thoughts) of two beings bending over me,
each tugging to draw me away in opposite
directions. At once I knew that these were
opposing agents who sought the disposition
of my future fate. One was a diabolical
looking rascal, and the effect of his appear-
ance seemed to send red hot lead thrilling
and scorching through my veins. The other
was the opposite of this, though a most
singular personage indeed. You would
hardly expect to see such an angel except in
a dream. He was buttoned up in a
drab coat with pearl buttons, a tight hand-
some affair, and he had a broad brimmed hat
of the same color on his head. I wanted
him to get me, but the other fellow dug his
nails into my flesh and pulled away as strong
as his opponent. At length I thought the
black looking fellow, with his fiery eyes, pul-
led out a dice-box and in action defied the
other to settle the contest by a throw.

"This was agreed to, and they left off
pulling me, while the fiendish looking chap
went to work rattling the dice, which he con-
tinued for some moments, looking steadily
at the gentleman in drab. Still gazing with
a scorching glance upon my friend opposite,
the dark fellow turned down the dice box
right upon my chest, and deliberately raising
it, there I saw three sixes! He still kept his
eye fastened on my friend in drab, and threw
again. A fiery agony ran through me, as I
watched to see the dice-box raised that seemed
to be upon my chest as heavy as an iron
weight. The box was raised, and again
three sixes appeared! I seemed to feel my-
self already sinking—sinking—I knew not
where. Again the box was turned down,
and it seemed as though I was plunging into
the crater of Etna as the dice appeared and
once more I beheld three sixes!

"Again for a short time, I was torpid and
unconscious, but I soon seemed to know
what was going on, and my friend in drab
was rattling the dice. He drew the coffin
lid across and threw on that, so that the heavy
pain seemed to remove from my chest. I
watched his first throw languidly and hope-
lessly until the box was raised, and a sickly
sort of pain tingled through me as I saw that
the three sixes were thrown! I can tell you
nothing about what I felt at that moment.
I knew that it was only possible to tie the
game, that to beat no chance remained.
The second throw took place and again
three sixes appeared!

"I believe I felt more horror than then dur-
ing all before. Hissing flames seemed to
be spitting and darting at me. Burning
pinchers seemed to be clamping impatiently
size me. Forks of flame were encircling
my limbs to drag me down. Howling and
shrieking seemed to be beneath me, and the
concentrated agony of a hundred years
seemed to pierce my heart like a red dart of
steel from the regions of everlasting tor-
ment!

"One spot less than eighteen, and my
doom was sealed. Eighteen would only
reprove me with a tie. With a gaze of fire
I watched the dice-box as it now lay idle on
the coffin lid. Slowly the figure in drab ad-
justed the tie of his cravat, drew his hat rat-
ther on one side and down over his left eye,
and fixing a sort of half squint upon me,
he quietly and deliberately rattled the dice.
It may have been but a minute, but it seemed
to me a large slice of eternity, while he held
that box slowly wagging it to and fro. At
length he slowly turned it down, and allow-
ing it to remain for a few seconds coolly lit
a cigar and took several puffs. With per-
dition on one side and never ending bliss on
the other, it is needless for me to say that
those few seconds were an age. Suddenly he
threw the box from him, and what—

"And what was there?" eagerly interrupt-
ed a listener.

"Two sixes and a seven!"

A GREAT REGULATOR.—The experiment
of a National Bank with a view to improve
the currency and benefit the people has been
tried in Venezuela, South America. By the
last accounts from that country it appears
that the experiment has resulted there, as
everywhere else, in more harm than good.
The country is in an embarrassed state, and
a great part of the embarrassments suffered
are attributed to the conduct of the Directors
of the Bank. That they are justly so attrib-
uted, we may fairly assume from our own
experience. Two-thirds of the failures in
business in the United States within the last
twenty-eight years, so far as they were oc-
casioned by anything connected with the leg-
islation and monetary affairs of the country
were probably owing to the existence and
management of the United States Bank.—
Pennsylvania.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser. UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT— A DANDY IN AND DONE FOR.

Some time in June last, a respectable and
thriving farmer, having an unexpected call
to the city, did not stop to "clean up"—in
other words, to change his field dress for
his Sunday fixings—but hurried off just as
he was, not apprehending that he was likely
to disturb the more refined offices of
any body by the neglect, much less subject
to the ridicule of any of the city bipeds.
So happened that his daughter, a beautiful
creature, of more good sense than pride, was
staying here at a friend's, at the time, but
did not expect to see her father on that day,
nor did he intend calling on her. The farm-
er, after having performed the more import-
ant business that called him to the city, went
into a store, where he was immediately se-
lected by one of the clerks as the subject
of sundry small potato quizzings but of
which the victim appeared most marvelously
unconscious.

As good or ill luck would have it, at the
time this interesting sport was being en-
joyed by this vendor of fancy articles, the
daughter of the quizzed was in the store
with a large group of her sex, and soon be-
came conscious not only of the presence of
her father, but also of the very laudable
experiment being essayed upon him. In a
moment her face was in a glow, while her
eyes flashed with unvoiced brilliancy; but
these were immediately succeeded by a
marble-like paleness—her mouth became
more rigidly compressed—a glance half
pitiful, half scornful, was directed towards
the clerk, and Lucinda T. was herself again.
The farmer passed out without having dis-
covered his daughter, nor did she seem dis-
satisfied of making him conscious of her pres-
ence—why, was best known to herself.

The evening following the incidents al-
ready narrated, there was a gay and select
party assembled at the dwelling of one of
our citizens, among which might have been
seen the beautiful Lucinda T. and the mag-
nanimous experimenter on the supposed
credulity of her father. It would not have
taken even a casual observer long, to have
discovered that Lucinda's beauty of feature,
and no less beautiful figure, had made a most
dangerous assault on the heart of the afore-
said clerk. Indeed, before the conclusion of
the party, he seemed and decidedly was a
gone case—and the chances were ninety-
one to one, that but for permission some-
days subsequently granted to call on her at
her father's in the country, we should have
been called to chronicle another "Sam
Patch" catastrophe.

We will just skip over the occurrences of
two long weeks, and quietly seat ourselves
where we please, provided the place select-
ed give us a fair view of our clerk and his
charmer. Well, there they are, seated each
at the window of the fine dwelling at Farm-
er T's. Our hero of the scissors and yard-
stick is looking the unutterable at Lucinda,
while a sarcastic smile plays round her
lips, makes him dream himself, "mon-
arch of all he surveys." It was a moment
of deep interest—but suddenly the silence
is broken by Lucinda, who pointing with her
finger toward the road, exclaims—"see
Mr. L. what a queer looking man there is,
making towards the house!"

"Delightful!" rejoined the lover, "the
identical old fellow who afforded me no little
amusement in the city the other day. Never
saw such old codger in my life! As I am a
christian, he is coming right into the par-
lor!" Sure enough he did come right in—
and no sooner had he entered the room than
Lucinda rose and turning to her lover, with
constrained politeness, said, "permit me
Mr. L. to make you acquainted with my fa-
ther, who was so fortunate as to conduct so
greatly to your amusement in the city a few
weeks ago." Had the waters of Ontario
come booming up the Falls, thus ap-
paringly reversing the order of nature, the
lover could not have been more completely
stupified than he was by this announcement.

His nether jaw fell down, below his cravat—
his eyes became fixed and distended,
and so wild and baggard was his look, that
even he would not have known himself had
a mirror been held up to nature. This
could not last. The triumph of the beauty
had come, and the lover was too painfully
sensible of it; therefore mustering all his
courage he rose, and without even a nod
darted from the house—leaped into his bug-
gy and in a moment raised such a dust as
to shut him from view. Scarcely did he
breathe for the first mile of his flight; but
midway on the second, he so far mustered
his feelings as to mutter, in a woe begone
tone, "But, by thunder!"

FEMALE HEROISM.—On Friday night
last, while the fire on Grant street was rag-
ing, the house of Mr. Wilson, carpenter,
near the Fourth street Road, was visited by
three gentlemen, whose names and faces
were unknown, but whose intentions were
manifest. Mr. Wilson was absent from
home, and there were but two persons in the
house, Mrs. Wilson, and her young son.—
About 10 o'clock, she thought she heard an
unusual noise down stairs, and taking with
her a pistol loaded with twelve buck shot,
she went down to see what caused it. When
she got to the door-way leading to the kitchen
she saw the window open, and a man in
the act of climbing in. Without hesitating a
moment, she took deliberate aim at the intru-
der, and discharged the pistol in a very effec-
tive manner. The result was soon ascer-
tained, for a few groans indicated that the shot
had gone home. The companions of the un-
lucky fellow got hold of him in double
quick time, and bore him off, exclaiming
—"let's get him away before we're found out."
—since when, he has not been heard of. A
large quantity of blood was found on the sill,
and that the poor fellow was helpless from
his wounds, was made evident by tracks
left in the yard and on the garden fence.—
Pittsburgh Intelligencer.

Canadian Lumber Trade.—The Oswego
Palladium complains that the lumber trade
with Canada, which has hitherto given em-
ployment to a large number of the Lake
craft, is extinguished under the rate of new
duty and the mode of assessing it.

TYLER STATE CONVENTION IN OHIO.

At the State Convention recently held in
Ohio by the friends of Mr. Tyler, a very re-
markable speech was made by Gen. Murphy,
formerly a Harrison man, and lately Charge-
d'Affairs at Guatemala. Gen. Murphy was
very active in the canvass of 1840, and was
styled by the whigs "the Patrick Henry of
the West." In the speech above alluded to,
he spoke of Harrison's Dayton speech, and
affirmed, from his own knowledge and oth-
erwise, that Harrison was opposed to a na-
tional bank. Among the distinguished Clay
men present in the Convention was Gov.
Corwin, to whom Gen. Murphy appealed for
the truth of his statements. Gov. Corwin
admitted their correctness by his silence.—
We append a synopsis of Gen. Murphy's
speech from the Ohio papers, for the edifica-
tion and gratification of Gen. Harrison's old
friends:

The Convention met in the basement of
the first Presbyterian church. Gen. Wm.
Murphy, of Chillicothe, took the stand as
per arrangement, and spoke for several
hours. It was decidedly his happiest effort.
He said he was a delegate to the Harrisburg
Convention which nominated Gen. Harrison,
and that the convention was composed of
these parties: First the Clay men, who
went strong for a United States Bank; se-
condly, the Scott men; and thirdly the friends
of Gen. Harrison, and half of the latter
were decidedly opposed to an institution of
that kind. The Convention agreed not to
name the Bank. The democratic party
charged the delegates with skulking the
question, and asked the whig party, why
self among the number the number, why we
did not publish an address, embodying our
principles. To tell the truth, gentlemen, we
were afraid to do so. (Roars of laughter
and applause.) One fellow in the conven-
tion who did not quite so long a head as
the rest of us, did propose a resolution of
this kind, but oh no, said old Watkins Leigh,
who was a Bank man, that will never do,
we cannot go before the people on that
question, as we will be defeated. So, gen-
tlemen, we concluded not to make an ad-
dress, for fear we should be swamped.
(Loud laughter.) We argued in this man-
ner; we must either make an address, or we
must not. If we publish an address, we
must go for a Bank, or we must go against
it, and if we take ground for a bank we
would be beaten, and if we went against it,
the democrats would find we were insincere,
and the Bank men might be made luke-
warm; therefore we thought it best to make
no disclosures for the public eye, and to re-
main silent as to our principles. (Loud,
long, and repeated applause.)

John Tyler, gentlemen, is carrying out the
principles of that convention, and of Gen.
Harrison. They evaded the question of
the Bank, and declared themselves opposed
to it, and so did all of us, who took the
stump; at least I did, and so I think did
my brother Curwin, who sits before me. I un-
derstand that when in this city, a speech was
made in 1840, in favor of a bank, and the
fellow who made it, raised a storm about his
ears, and our party—the effigy burners in-
cluded, had to enter a denial that such was
the issue. Mr. Ewing knew, and took the
right ground in 1840, as shown by his letter
to Luther D. Baker. (Gen. Murphy here
read Mr. Ewing's letter and commented
upon Mr. Ewing's present disinterested atti-
tude—meaning as understood, breeches pock-
et facilities—and which caustic severity, was
interrupted frequently by bursts of applause
mingled with roars of laughter.) General
Murphy then proceeded, and denied in posi-
tive terms, that General Harrison was in
favor of a United States Bank.

When inaugurated, he assembled a very
able and learned, and honorable (!) cabinet
around him. His proclamation was issued
for calling an extra session of Congress,
and no doubt the ground work of the matter
to be effected during the extra session was
planned out by General Harrison, assisted
by his cabinet. I ask if the presumption is
not a fair one, that such were the facts?—
Will any man dare express an opinion that
it is not? Admitting this position to be
true, and I challenge any man to stake his
reputation, as a sound headed man, by de-
nying it, of course General Harrison, if he
had been a bank man, would have consulted
his cabinet on the necessity of a bank. His
cabinet, who were turned out by John Ty-
ler, and who are, in conjunction with Botts,
trying to lead Captain Tyler, have never
dared to aver that he mentioned such a
subject as that, to be acted upon at the ex-
tra session. Would he not have done so,
had he been in favor of a bank? I ask this
question in all sincerity, and wish you all
to reflect upon it. Most certainly he would.

Gen. Harrison was not a bank man, as his
cabinet, and his Dayton speeches, as well as
the fact I have mentioned abundantly prove.
Various were the wiles which Gen. Harri-
son's cabinet pretended that great and good
man bequeathed to his successor. For
weak old Jack Tyler had nothing to do—
no mind of his own but to turn men out of
office because his cabinet pretended Gen-
eral Harrison had intended to do so, but
among all the will left not even a codicil was
found, or pretended to be found, in favor of
a United States Bank.

The members of Congress encroach upon
the executive. They wanted to make the
appointments for him, and because the Pres-
ident had some old foolish notion left him
by an old fellow named Thomas Jefferson,
that what the constitution made his duty to
do, he must do himself, and because he re-
sisted the encroachments upon the Execu-
tive, he is denounced by the members, and
the cry has gone forth to head him, or die.—
John Tyler carries out the pledges of Gen.
Harrison, by refusing to proscriber for op-
inions' sake. The Senate heads him, or tries
to do so, by refusing, when he appoints a
democrat or a friend, whom he believes to
be honest and capable, by rejecting his
nominations, and the treaties made by his
order, and the House of Representatives
tries to head him, by refusing to vote sup-
plies. Even old John Q. Adams, too is
trying to head him, and if left alone, and
if he had the power, he would head every
white man in the Union, for the benefit of
the negroes.

Gen. Murphy then stated that Mr. Tyler
would probably be obliged to sign the tariff
bill now before Congress, and went into a
long and able argument to show its ruinous
effects on the prosperity of this great west,
and showed that at a Convention at Syra-
cuse, New York, the tariff was advocated
strongly on the ground that it would stop
migration to the west. In speaking of the
bill fixing the ratio of representation, and
the assumption of John Quincy Adams that
Congress possessed the right to district the
States, he declared his sealed conviction
that they had no more right to do so, than
to divide the bread and milk between the
little children, and he earnestly hoped the
people would resist at once this alarming as-
sumption of power upon the part of Con-
gress.

THE ARMY UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The bill for the reorganization of the army
has become law. The following statement
showing its present standing, and how, as
reduced by the law, it will compare with the
establishment of the past four years. This
statement is of the number of officers and
men in 1841.

Commissioned officers	735
Eight regiments of Infantry, each containing non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	7,235
Four regiments of Artillery, each containing 712 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	2,845
Two regiments of Dragoons, each containing non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	1,430
Cadets	260
Total force	14,505

Under the new law the army will be com-
posed of:

Commissioned officers	712
Eight regiments of Infantry, each composed of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	4,080
Four regiments of Artillery, each composed of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	2,640
Two regiments of Dragoons, each composed of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	1,210
Cadets	260
Total	9,012

Reduction of officers:
1 Com. General, 2 Surveyors,
10 Assistant Surgeons, 1 In-
spector General, 6 Military
Storekeepers, 3 paymasters
Privates reduced in Infantry
" " Artillery
" " Dragoons

Whole reduction 3,561

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.—A correspon-
dent of the New York Union, Mr. Noah's
paper who signs himself 'Hoon,' and writes
from Washington, under date of September
17, makes some important statements, which
in truth, must give a new aspect to the re-
lations of John Tyler with the Federal party,
and will cover with burning shame and con-
fusion those who have denounced him as a
'traitor' for his vetoes of the United States
Bank.

[From our Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON Sept. 17, 1842

During the time which elapsed between
the nominations at Harrisburgh and the elec-
tion, and while Congress was in session, it
was considered necessary by some that the
views of Mr. Tyler upon a National Bank
should be obtained. For this purpose the
Honorable Henry Wise was selected to ad-
dress Mr. Tyler on the subject, and received
an answer in which the then candidates
for the Vice Presidency said distinctly that
his views were unchanged on the subject of
a National Bank, and that were he Pres-
ident, he could never sign a charter for such
an institution whilst the constitution remained
in its present form. This he plainly, un-
equivocally stated, that it might be submit-
ted to the Whigs of Congress and through
them to the nation.

This letter was shown by Mr. Wise to Mr.
Biddle of Pittsburgh and others, leading
Whig members of Congress at that time, and
it was left for them to say, whether the letter
should be published or not. They decided
that Mr. Tyler's letter should not go before
the public.

The reason for this was obvious. They
had determined to run their candidate upon
one simple negative principle, and that was
opposition to the Sub Treasury, without say-
ing a word for or against a National Bank.
Many of the leaders had declared that the
Bank was a mill stone that would drown any
party foolish enough to adopt it as a meas-
ure, and hence their non-committal course.

It now became necessary to ascertain the
views of Mr. Clay on the same subject, and
his declarations were as clear and positive
as were Mr. Tyler's. Mr. Clay declared
himself unchanged in his late views of a
Bank. He thought the country required
such an institution—that it was entirely con-
stitutional; but that under present circum-
stances he was willing to say little or nothing
about it now, and would wait an expression
of the people on the subject at some future
time.

Now this, too, was suppressed, and the
battle of 1840 was fought simply under the
banner of opposition to the Sub Treasury
without the question of a Bank being before
the public, except so far as it was charged
on the whigs by the Democrats and by the
former repelled as forming no part of the
whig political creed.

The first move at the extra session of 1841
was to kick over all former professions and
grasp at the Bank as the *plus ultra* of uni-
versal good, without waiting an expression
from the people on that subject. The result
is known, and the thunder of the democracy
at the fall elections of 1841, show most clear-
ly where they supposed they were during
the contest of the previous year.

PRESERVING WINTER APPLES.—Apples
that are to be kept long must be kept cool
and dry, it is heat and moisture that contri-
bute most to decay. Some cool shed, or the
coolest part of the barn is therefore prefera-
ble to a cellar at this season. But when cold-
er weather comes a cellar of some kind is
necessary. A cellar which has ice in one
part of it may be the most convenient place
but the cellar must be cool or the fruit will
soon begin to rot.

It is good to have partitions in cellars,
then one part may be kept cool enough for
apples; cider may be kept in the same cool
place, it will ferment less and if properly
made it may be kept long without giving it
vent. If we can contrive to keep cider en-
tirely secluded from air it will require no for-
eign ingredients to render it pleasant.—Mas-
sachusetts Ploughman.

THE HARVEST MOON.—There are few
persons probably, who have not perceived
annually, in the month of September, that
the moon rises on six or eight successive
nights apparent about the same time. This
annual peculiarity in the moon's rising was
observed by the ancients long before a tro-
nomers were able to explain the cause of it.
On account of the convenient light it afford-
ed them in harvest time, it was called the
Harvest Moon; and that in October (for a
similar peculiarity is then observable) the
Hunter's Moon. The cause of this peculi-
arity in the rising of the moon in September
and October is now perfectly well under-
stood and is explained with a globe. The
differences in the time of the moon's rising
are always great when she passes through the
sign Libra, and small when she is in Aries;
but we do not notice their variations except
in the autumn, as the moon must be full just
in that point in her orbit, and place in the
heavens, to produce this effect, and that can
happen only when she is in Aries—when the
difference in the times of her rising is least
—and sun in or near Libra, that is, at or
near the time of the autumnal equinox.

A KEEN REBUKE.—At the Barbours, the
faithful were generally known by their badg-
es. Most of Mr. Clay's men, those who
belong to him, were thus decorated. In our
ramble over the ground, we fell in with a
hard old democrat with a badge—his badge
was a One Dollar Note of a broken bank,
as tastefully pinned on to his rough coat as
were the Clay badges on the fine broadcloth.
We watched the contemptuous sneers of the
mushroom aristocracy as they passed Old
Dare; their under lips fell as they went by,
and we rejoiced to see them so effectually
reminded of the shipmaster policy of their
master.—State Sentinel.

THE MILL BOY.—Park Benjamin, in his
late life of Henry Clay, says, that when he
was a youth, "he would throw a bag upon a
horse, containing three or four bushels of
wheat or corn, mount the bag, and go to mill,
get the grain ground, and return home
again."

How wonderful! Henry Clay, the great
statesman, when he was a boy, knew enough
to throw a bag upon a horse—astonishing—
mount the bag—hardly credible—go to mill
—Old Jupiter what a scholar—get the grain
ground—what striking abilities—and return
home again—Oh! what astonishing mental
developments—it is the greatest wonder in
this wonderful world, that this wonderful
genius ever grew up into manhood.—
What remarkable agency! What deep penetra-
tion! Who wouldn't join a Clay Club?
We hope he will perform this wonderful feat
again.—State Sentinel.

Appropriations by Congress.—Eight col-
umns of the National Intelligencer, are oc-
cupied with the official statement of the
Clerk of the House of Representatives, of all
appropriations made by Congress during
the late session, which amount to \$24,952,
190 3/4. The following is the recapitulation:
Civil and Diplomatic \$9,323,293 58
Army 6,405,280 36
Navy 6,774,400 42
Fortifications 276,000 00
Pensions 730,276 00
Indian Department, Treaties, &c. 1,300,077 47
Private bills House of Rep-
resentatives 37,585 91
Private bills, Senate 62,773 03

\$24,952,190 82

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Columbia steam packet reached Boston, bringing dates to the 20th Sept. inclusive.

The Queen left Scotland on her return on Thursday, September 15th, and reached London next day.

There is no alteration in the position of the market. A good deal of caution is still used in the discount market as to the character of the negotiation, arising from the failure among the corn speculators, which have apparently run the whole course.

There is a great demand in the cotton markets, but prices are without change. A rise has taken place in the corn market.

The Spanish Ministers propose a reform in the tariff.

Portugal is to raise a large sum of money on her revenues.

Business in India is in an awful state, and the British Government will soon be surrounded with financial difficulties.

Mobs in Manchester.—One of the rioters killed.—It would now appear from what is now going on in the town of Manchester, and the surrounding districts, that the disturbances are not yet finally settled down, for, on Thursday morning an attack was made on several mills in Salford; and in one instance, the hands turned out by the rioters. The mob first collected at the works of Messrs. Morris, where they found a warm reception, the owners having armed their workmen with pick-sticks. The hands proved too strong for the mob, and succeeded in defeating them. In the affray, one of the mob was so severely beaten that he had to be removed to the Manchester infirmary, where in the course of yesterday, he expired. Large mobs assembled in the neighborhood of Oxford road, and attacked several factories but after breaking the windows immediately ran off.

TREASURY.—The News from America, relative to the ratification of Lord Ashburton's Treaty with the United States, by the Senate and the settlement of the American tariff, has been commented upon in Mercantile circles and by the press. By some, important and immediate benefits to trade in England are predicted from the operation of the latter measure; whilst by others the conclusion comes to respecting its practical workings is not at all favorable, and it is confidently asserted that it will neither answer as a question of revenue nor as a protection to American manufactures. The adjustment of the points of difference upon which Lord Ashburton was empowered to negotiate, has been viewed with satisfaction. The effect which will be produced in France by the conclusion of the treaty with America has been a point of interest and curiosity, in discussing the merits of the question; and more especially as it relates to the article in the treaty providing for the reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

Export of Manufactured Goods to the U. States.—The whole quantity of manufactured goods sent to the United States, by the shipping houses together, in a given period this year does not equal the quantity sent by a single first-rate shipping-house in a similar period, but one of prosperity. In this state of things, what are called transient ships get no freight, while even the packet ships get little or none. The large and splendid packet ship Roscius, which sailed on Thursday for New York, had considerably under 1000 of freight; the smallest sum, indeed, with one exception, since the liners were established in 1815.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

San Antonio was completely surprised, on the 11th inst. by thirteen hundred Mexicans, under General Wall. Fifty three of the principal citizens taken. The proclamation of the President headed 'The Enemy Again,' orders the marching forthwith of the Militia of Brazoria, Austin, Fort Bend, Colorado, Victoria, Gonzales, Jackson and Matagorda counties against San Antonio; and the counties of the upper Brazos and Colorado to march to Austin, and the citizens of the other counties to hold themselves in instant readiness.

When San Antonio was taken, the Circuit Court was in session, and the Judge and officers of court were made prisoners.

The storm at Galveston was terribly destructive. The equinoctial gale of the 15th, which swept along the coast, had filled the bay to overflowing, and by a sudden change and the great violence of the wind the streets of the city were submerged. Many families were compelled to fly from their houses at the dead of night—but no lives were lost.—A new large Episcopal Church was laid in ruins and a great number of private dwellings were seriously injured. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Four Charolées were killed a few days since on Little River, by a party of settlers in that neighborhood. The Indians had stolen horses, and were pursued and overtaken, and all killed and the horses recovered. Five persons, when within three miles of Austin, on Sunday afternoon, were attacked by a party of about 15 Indians. Two of the five, Capt. Piron, and a Mr. Donovan, were killed.

Several of the citizens immediately repaired to the spot and brought in the bodies, which were buried on Monday morning.—A party of four Indians, who recently stole some horses from Milam, were pursued and overtaken by five citizens, who knocked two of them in the head with the butt ends of their guns, and despatched two more some way or other. Gen. Barleson had left Austin with seventy men, all were armed and equipped, with provisions for 30 days campaign against the Indians. Twenty-five Austrians accompanied the General.

From the Boston Transcript.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CHANNING.—It is with heartfelt sorrow, and sincere feeling of philanthropic grief that we announce to day, the decease of William Ellery Channing—the divine—the profound scholar—the friend of freedom! as he struggled with a disease, which had already made insidious advance upon his delicate constitution, and for the benefit of which in the summer season, he sought the mountain air of Massachusetts and Vermont, his spirit was emancipated from its tenement of clay, and, in glorious freedom, lifted to his heritage of eternal rest. Dr. Channing departed this life on Sunday evening, at half past five o'clock at Bennington, Vt. His remains have been brought to the city, and the funeral will take place at the Federal street church on Friday, at 2 P. M., where an Eulogy will be pronounced by his associate the Rev. E. Stiles Gannett.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

We are desired by Many Democrats of Allen County to announce ISAAC D. G. NELSON as a candidate for the Legislature.

We are requested to state that Dr. L. G. THOMPSON is a candidate for Representative of Allen county.

Dr. C. V. N. LENT, of Wabash co. is a Candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is well qualified for the situation, and as this part of the country has hitherto been neglected in the distribution of offices, we hope his claims will not be overlooked.

We learn by the Goshen Democrat, that E. M. Chamberlain, Esq. will be a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the 9th Judicial Circuit.

Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, editor of the Goshen Democrat, will be a candidate for the office of Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the Indiana Legislature.

We hear that John D. DeFees, Whig, is elected to the Senate from the St. Joseph district, in place of Mr. Baird, deceased.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening last, the dwelling of Mr. E. Beckley, Perry township, in this county, was consumed by fire. Mr. Beckley and his family had gone over to a neighbor's house, to see some friends lately arrived in the country, and had not been absent more than twenty minutes when the flames were discovered bursting through the roof. The neighbors hastened to the scene of destruction, but were unable to arrest the flames, or save a single article from the house.

THE BEAT OF ALL BEETS.—We were yesterday presented with a blood beet, raised by our fellow citizen Amos Compton, in his garden in this city, measuring 28 inches in circumference. He informed us that he had used another beet raised in the same patch, half an inch larger than the above, which was sound and good. We have not tried ours, but as it was raised by a democrat we presume it is "sound to the core." Of course it was not raised in a Clay soil.

GLORIOUS VICTORY IN MARYLAND.—MORE EFFECTS OF UNFURLING THE CLAY BANNER.—THAT SAME OLD COON!

The returns from Maryland are now complete, and show a Democratic majority of seven on joint ballot. We do not remember when the Democrats had a majority in the Maryland Legislature before. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, General Samuel Smith, a democrat, was elected to the Senate of the United States, and we suppose the democrats had a majority then.

The Whigs have made no excuse yet, that we have seen for their defeat. They cannot saddle their defeat on "General Apathy" now, for the vote has been unusually large in Maryland at this election. A Whig convention of the State nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, just before the election, and the Whig tickets were headed "Clay and the Tariff." The Whig papers stated that the battle would be fought under "the same old coon." So we cannot divine what excuse will be made by whigs for the loss of one of their most steady States.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Whig.
Senate—Holding over	5	9
" Elected	3	4
Representatives	47	35
Dem. maj. on joint ballot	7	

OHIO ELECTION.

Great rally of Freeman at the Polls!

Democratic Gain of 20,000!!

Ballot-Boxes vs. Barbicues

That same old Coon buried beneath the Clay, never more to rise—Tom Corwin and Tom the Weaver sent un Salt River—Tom Erving left in Solitude.

Bring out the Gun!

We give below, returns from all the counties in Ohio, except Darke, Henry, Lawrence, Meigs, Paulding, Putnam, and Van Wert.—Shannon's majority so far is 3,500 and these counties will doubtless increase it to 4,000.—Corwin's majority in 1840 was 16,000. Democratic gain in two years 20,000!!

In the Legislature the democrats, so far as heard from, have elected 39 representatives, and the Whigs 20. In the Senate, Democrats 12, Whigs 8. Democrats holding over 10, Whigs 2. Our majority on joint ballot will not be less than 25 or 30.

The Federalists are completely used up.—Every effort was made to renew the excitement of 1840. Gov. Corwin has been stumping thro' the state for some months, carrying with him a live coon—fit emblem of whiggery!—to plead his cause. But all would not do. The people rose in their majesty and showed that they were not again to be duped with such miserable humbugs. An U. S. Senator is to be elected this year, and the whigs were determined to have Tom Erving. But his fate is now sealed.

Mr. Clay will probably not now be a candidate; or at least will have to abide the decision

of a national convention. He must have discovered that he cannot cut his way to the Presidency. It is the ballot boxes and not barbecues that decide the matter.

From the Ohio Statesman.

COMPARATIVE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We give a comparative table of the vote for Governor in 1840 and 1842. At present, from the unofficial returns, we give only the majorities of 1842. We shall fill up the vote, and correct them as we get them.

Counties.	1840.		1842.	
	Corwin.	Shannon.	Corwin.	Shannon.
Adams	1166	1384	189	
Allen	742	841	294	
Ashtabula	3624	994	2000	
Athens	1963	1355	245	
Belmont	3195	2806	95	
Brown	1840	2010	280	
Butler	2083	3245	1318	
Carroll	1776	1617	75	
Champaign	1998	1282	447	
Clark	2310	966	1094	
Clermont	1922	2283	543	
Clinch	1846	1980	699	
Columbiana	3518	3717	725	
Coshocton	1736	2017	600	
Crawford	994	1214	531	
Cuyahoga	2986	1921	502	
Darke	1254	1123		
Delaware	2386	1761	271	
Erie	1302	1109	131	
Fairfield	2421	3411	1175	
Fayette	1147	822	321	
Franklin	2973	1898	304	
Gallia	1434	729	500	
Geauga	2287	944	600	
Greene	2238	1234	862	
Guernsey	2613	2326	1	
Hamilton	6081	6060	1253	
Hancock	642	1024	383	
Hardin	422	382	14	
Harrison	2009	1818	60	
Henry	166	160		
Highland	1116	1969	13	
Hocking	612	833	571	
Holmes	1058	1823	1111	
Huron	2205	1650	168	
Jackson	762	838	147	
Jefferson	2359	2326	74	
Knox	2470	2936	742	
Lake	1857	749	577	
Lawrence	1026	944	730	
Licking	3353	3550	300	
Logan	1538	883	135	
Lorain	1937	1428		
Lucas	944	538	200	
Madison	1176	668	306	
Marion	1321	1210	49	
Medina	1869	1554	132	
Meigs	1252	704	413	
Mercer	512	1300	1050	
Miami	2389	1478	717	
Monroe	1017	2002	62	
Montgomery	3317	3200	683	
Morgan	1831	1845	30	
Muskingum	4226	2928	776	
Ottawa	224	171	105	
Paulding	53	126	123	
Perry	1428	2113	866	
Pickaway	2249	1893	490	
Pike	640	696	200	
Portage	2544	2120	563	
Preble	2272	1394	56	
Putnam	365	556	829	
Richland	3175	3928		
Ross	3020	2152		
Sandusky	841	930		
Seneca	1421	790		
Shelby	1446	1507		
Stark	963	1074		
Summit	2650	3177		
Tuscarawas	2541	1728		
Trumbull	4031	3420		
Tuscarawas	2284	1920		
Union	920	594		
Van Wert	107	191		
Warren	1753	1631		
Washington	2070	1603		
Wayne	2677	3466		
Williams	356	382		
Wood	523	460		
Total	145343	129312	16159	18698
	129312			
C's maj.	16,130			

THE TARIFF.—TO THE FARMERS.

By the following article it will be seen how the tariff operates upon the western farmer.

The imposition of prohibitory duties upon English goods for the benefit of Eastern capitalists has been met by that government with a retaliatory duty upon American wheat imported into Canada, thus cutting off one of the best markets the western farmer had, and at the same time, by destroying the competition between the Canadian and New York buyers, reducing the prices. It is well known that a large portion of the wheat exported from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan for the last two years has been purchased by the Canadians, and paid for in specie. To the farmers of those states, therefore, the contemplated duty on wheat imported into Canada will prove a severe blow, and one for which they will be solely indebted to the injudicious measures of their Whig friends in Congress. The blessings of the Tariff, then—the "protection" afforded to western farmers—amounts simply to this:—The demand for their produce is greatly reduced; the price brought down; and the cost of all manufactured goods consumed by them increased.

What do the farmers of Indiana think of this great "change" achieved for them by their Whig friends? Is this the "encouragement to American industry" they were led to look for if their votes placed the Whigs in power? We think not: and the result of the late election in Ohio shows that the farmers in that state have the same opinion, and are awakening to a sense of their true interests.

From the Cleveland Herald.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN CANADA.—DUTY ON AMERICAN WHEAT.—We copied on Saturday some extracts from a despatch of Lord Stanley, one of the English Ministry, to Sir Charles Bagot Governor of Canada, advising that the intention of the home government to reduce the duty on Flour imported into England from Canadian ports to a merely nominal rate. We learn this morning that this proposition is accompanied by the condition that the Provincial government shall impose a duty upon Wheat

imported into Canada. Sir Charles Bagot communicated the despatch by special messenger to the Parliament now in session at Kingston. The proposition appears to find great favor with that body, and a bill has been introduced imposing upon American Wheat imported into Canada a duty of three shillings sterling per quarter, or about nine cents a bushel. The bill will undoubtedly pass, and cannot fail to have a very important effect both upon Canada and the grain-growing states of our country. Upper Canada is one of the finest wheat growing regions in the world, and such a duty must greatly stimulate the cultivation of that grain. The Kingston Gazette says the duty will produce "an enormous addition to the Provincial revenue, which will no doubt be applied to public works—to the creation of public buildings, in which as contrasted with those in every great town in the United States the province is greatly deficient—and it is to be hoped, to the erection of schools. To some extent the duty will be a tax on the inhabitants of the Province, namely, upon so much of the wheat imported as is consumed here. If the duty was merely on wheat—treating it as Canadian wheat—when exported, it would amount to the duty levied on Canadian wheat in England, but the amount will be much more, and as the wheat will be manufactured into flour for exportation, the Province will have the profit of the manufacture. This is the first time that the Imperial Government has given up to a colony the duties it thinks proper to impose in England on Colonial imports, for the regulation of its own trade."

On this the Buffalo Commercial remarks: "These expectations will doubtless be realized to some extent, but with the increased production in Canada, importations from this country will be measurably reduced.—The farmers in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, although the Canadian dealers, with the duty on flour taken off, can afford to pay more for wheat, will nevertheless find less competition between the Canadian and American purchasers than they have hitherto so beneficially enjoyed. The Canadians will be apt to drive hard bargains when under the necessity of paying a duty of nine cents on every bushel. Taking into the account the superior cheapness of the New York over the Quebec route, the difference between duty off and duty on flour in the English market will hardly compensate for the Provincial duty imposed. If the proposed measure becomes a law, our Western friends must speedily cast about for securing a good permanent home market, or they will have to sell their wheat for a lower price than any that has yet been touched."

MORE FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A ship owner writes to the N. Y. Evening Post as follows:

Mr. Editor.—At this moment when flour is so low and is threatening to go lower, so as not to remunerate the farmers, who you tell the farmers one fact connected with the new wharf tariff. I am a ship owner, and have a fine ship now lying idle. I am offered several freights for her of American produce to foreign ports, chiefly flour, and at rates I should be glad to take, but for one difficulty; I should get no freight home. If I carry staves to Cadiz, there is a duty on salt, which I might otherwise bring back, which would make it a losing freight. If I take flour and tobacco to Gibraltar, there is an oppressive duty to meet me here, if I bring home Malaga fruit, Italian silk goods, or unmanufactured marble, I find it difficult to get a freight. If I take off to the Baltic, then German cotton goods and hardware, Russian hemp &c. &c., are under the dead law of protection. What follows? It follows that the ship must come home empty, and it follows that American produce cannot be exported unless it pay all the freight one way, and all or nearly all the expenses of the ship for coming back.

This is protection with a vengeance. It is, in effect, a duty at this moment of thirty cents a barrel on the export of flour. And by preventing the export of a large amount, which now burdens the market, it may possibly affect the price to the extent of sixty cents.

Tell the farmers this. Put in an axiom for their use. If you stop imports you burden exports with double freight.

Yours, &c.

Here our farmers can see at a glance one of the inevitable effects of a tariff of high duties, upon the market for their produce. If we do not receive the products of other countries in exchange for we wish to sell them, it follows of course that they cannot afford to come to buy. And if we carry out our exports, after having stopped imports, our producers are charged double freight, or which is the same thing, they have to suffer a reduction in price equal to the amount of freight one way, in consequence of a tariff.

GEN. CASS.—The last Boston Post contains an extract from a letter to the editor dated Paris, Sept. 17. It states the following:—

"The settlement of our difficulties with England has taken from the government motives which induced the President to advise General Cass to remain in France, and he gladly embraces the occasion to return to his country and his friends. He will leave Paris for America by the way of Liverpool and Boston, as soon as he can get formal permission."

Joe Smith not Absquatled.—The report that Joe Smith and his accomplices in the attempted assassination of Gov. Boggs, had gone to England, is erroneous. He has been at or about Nauvoo ever since his arrest, for he knows full well that he was safer there than any where else. During this time he has been concealed by day, and now and then seen at night, thinking that after the excitement subsided, he could come forth with impunity. He went up the river on the steamboat Galena, Saturday night the 3d. Six officers had caught the scent and were in warm pursuit. Where his destination none knew; or those who do are Mormons, and they maintain profound silence. It is supposed that Canada will be his first resting place for the present. His influence is on the wane; his sun has already reached its meridian height, and is now on the decline.—St. Louis Rep.

Rumor says (and we hope in this instance, he speaks falsely) that a large sum of money has secretly been abstracted from the vault of the Branch Bank at Terre Haute.—If it be a fact, will some friend give us the name of the thief and the amount of his stealings?—Vincennes Gazette.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.—MORE TROUBLE IN THE WHIG RANKS.

Yesterday upon the reception of Mr. Webster's speech, Clay stood fell considerably. The hopes of the party were that the "God-like" would have said any thing but what he did. They were expecting to hear of his quitting both Captain Tyler and the cabinet, and when the extras containing his speech were received and read, many doubts were expressed of its genuineness—it was declared a hoax; but we guess they begin to find it rather a serious hoax for them. We wonder what "all the intelligence," thinks about "tumbling to pieces" now.

Some idea of the effect of this speech upon the Clay Whigs at the North, may be formed, by a perusal of the following from a correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing from Boston.

"Mr. Webster's speech has disappointed the hopes and wounded the feelings of a large proportion of the whigs of this city.—Though he did not declare himself a Tyler man, language could not more closely express his opposition to Henry Clay and those measures which his friends every where are now making to elevate him to an office which, of all men he is most fitted to dignity and adorn."

"While Mr. Webster was speaking in terms of bitter reproach, if not contempt, of the doings of the Whig convention in Massachusetts, the feelings of Abbott Lawrence, who was President of that convention, and Leverett Saltonstall, who was one of the chief speakers in that convention, were evident to all. And at the conclusion, when Mr. Webster proffered his hand to Mr. Lawrence, the coldness with which it was received, showed his marked disapprobation of the sentiments which had just been avowed. Mr. Saltonstall, after he left the hall, spoke in terms of decided censure of the course Mr. Webster had seen fit to pursue."

We should rejoice if by some great improvement in finance, every custom house could be shut from Maine to Louisiana. The interest of human nature requires that every letter should be broken from the intercourse of nations; that the most distant countries should exchange all their products whether of manual or intellectual labor, as freely as members of the same community. An unrestricted commerce, we regard as the most important means of diffusing throughout the world, knowledge, arts, comforts, civilization, religion and liberty; and to this great cause we would have our country devoted. We will add that we attach no importance to what is deemed the chief benefit of tariff, that they save the necessity of direct taxation, and draw from the people a large revenue without their knowledge.

In the first place we say that a free people ought to know what they have to pay for freedom and pay it joyfully; and that they should as truly scorn to be cheated into the support of their government, as into the support of their children. In the next place a large revenue is no blessing. An overflowing treasury will always be corrupt to the governors and the governed. A revenue rigorously proportioned to the wants of the people, is as much as can be safely trusted to men in power. The only valid argument against substituting direct, for indirect taxation is the difficulty of ascertaining with precision, the property of the citizen. Happy would it be for us, could tariffs be done away—for with them would be abolished fruitful causes of national jealousies, of war of perfidy, of wranglings, of innumerable frauds and crimes, and of harassing restraints upon that commerce which should be as free as the wind.—Dr. Channing.

The new books opened at the Treasury, upon the accession of the present Whig party, in accordance with the promises and wishes of Mr. Webster, are kept by "single entry"—that is, all debit and no credit. That's the way Mr. Webster has always kept his private accounts.

Rhode Island affairs.—Hon. Dutee J. Pearce and Burrington Anthony, Esq. were in this place last Monday. We learn from good authority, that they have secured the services of our venerable townsman, Hon. John Quincy Adams, to defend them against the charge of high treason of which offence they are indicted by the authorities of the charter of Rhode Island.—Quincy Patriot.

The editor of the New Bedford Register in noticing the report that John Quincy Adams had volunteered his services to defend Messrs. Anthony and Pearce, says:—"On Wednesday we conversed with the gentleman who called upon Mr. Adams in relation to the subject, and by him are informed that it is true. Mr. Adams declared it as his opinion that the People's Constitution was framed and adopted in accordance with the first principles of our institutions; that it is the established Constitution of Rhode Island, and the supreme law of the State; that Thomas W. Dorr is the rightful and legitimate Governor of Rhode Island, and that there is no escaping from these conclusions."

MAGNETISM.—At Detroit, lately, a Mr. Bonneville, has been lecturing and experimenting upon the Mesmeric science—a science which is daily gaining converts among the most respectable and intelligent of our citizens. Allowing for the exaggeration which generally attends narratives of "wonder," there is certainly much to be amazed at in the stories we read of Mr. De B's operations. One account, for instance, says: "Nothing can exceed the excitement which pervades this community on the subject of an animal magnetism: Invalids of all descriptions, are flocking to our city, from a distance of 30 or 40 miles, to be cured of their diseases. Mr. De Bonneville is so harassed with applications for relief, that he can scarcely get time to eat or sleep, and he not unfrequently has to secrete himself, in order to secure necessary repose. We hardly know what to think or say. Certain it is, that some extraordinary cures have been effected. The man who has hobbled upon crutches for years has been enabled suddenly to lay aside these artificial helps, and to walk with ease—the palsied arm which has hung helpless and useless for months has been restored to its wonted activity and vigor—hands supposed to have been hopelessly clenched, by rheumatic affections, have been suddenly loosed, and permitted to resume their appropriate functions. That these cures have been wrought, there can be no doubt. The subjects of them are our fellow citizens, and have been known for years."

WM. H. BROOKS, M.D.
RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the residents of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of the Medical Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has several years of experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of Chronic Diseases eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.
Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841.

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.
THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASHINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbus street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.
His bar is furnished with excellent liquors. His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
PETER TIMMONS.
Feb 4, 1842.

American House.
FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
THIS House is now and commodious and furnished in the best style.
It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.
This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see.
LEWIS HUMBERT.
Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842.

NOTICE
To the Tax Payers
OF ALLEN COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation has been assessed for state purposes; and one and one fourth cents on each one hundred dollars valuation for county purposes; and one and one fourth cents on each one hundred dollars valuation for township purposes; and also a poll tax of fifty cents for the year 1842.
The Treasurer or his deputy will attend at the usual place of holding Elections in Abate Township on Monday the 26th September.
Lako " Tuesday 27 "
Elmer " Wednesday 28 "
Perry " Thursday 29 "
St. Joseph " Friday 30 "
Marion " Saturday 1st October
Madison " Monday 3 "
Monroe " Tuesday 4 "
Maumee " Wednesday 5 "
Milan " Thursday 6 "
Jefferson " Friday 7 "
Cedar Creek " Saturday 8 "
Springfield " Sunday 9 "
Washington " Monday 10 "
Pleasant " Tuesday 11 "
Wayne " Wednesday 12 "
" Thursday 13 "
" Friday 14 "
" Saturday 15 "
Persons neglecting to attend to the payment of their taxes at the time the Treasurer or his deputy shall attend in their township for the receipt of taxes will have to settle the same at his office in Fort Wayne before the 25th day of December 1842.
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE, Treasurer of Allen County.
Fort Wayne Aug. 15 1842.
P. S. Treasury notes will not be received for either County or Road Tax.

Notice to Tax payers of Wells County.
NOTICE is hereby given that the sum of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation has been assessed for State purposes. Forty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation for County purposes; and one and one fourth cents on each one hundred dollars valuation for township purposes; and also a poll tax of fifty cents for the year 1842.
The Treasurer or his deputy will attend at the usual place of holding Elections in Jefferson Township, Thursday, the 6th of Oct.
Lancaster " Friday 7 "
Rock Creek " Saturday 8 "
Jackson " Monday 10 "
Chester " Tuesday 11 "
Liberty " Wednesday 12 "
Nottingham " Thursday 13 "
Harrison " Saturday 15 "
Persons neglecting to attend to pay their taxes at the time the Treasurer or his deputy shall attend in their townships for the receipt of such taxes will have to settle the same at his office in Buffalo, before the 25th day of December, 1842.
A. HALL, Treasurer, W. C.
Aug. 27, '42.

Coopering! Coopering!
THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen; his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.
His shop is at the building known as the "brick school house," on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, first kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.
R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41.

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road, one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard. Also, 50 acres on the Genesee road, 1 1/2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy. There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.
For further particulars inquire of
LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne May 6th '42.

Cabinet Furniture.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the
CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.
Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied by Eminger & Horn as a chair factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.
Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.
F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.
Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840.

Medical Notice.
DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft. Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Compagnet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.
L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS.
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE
United States Magazine
AND
Democratic Review.
VOLUME XI, COMMENCING JULY, 1842
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the *Democratic Review*, will be increased in its future numbers about FIFTY PER CENT.
The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is attached.
Among them may be particularly named:
Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Aug. Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parko Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Camberling, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Ta-aistro, Eames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingraham, Miss Sedgwick, FIVE PER CENT.
The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.
An arrangement has been made, by which the Boston QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the *Democratic Review*, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.
It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name; those to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed that the independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control for whatever regularity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.
Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.
The portraits with which this intended to illustrate the numbers of the coming year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of:
Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Simon Wright of New York,
James Buchanan, of Penn.
John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
J. M. McKim, of Mass.
R. J. Walker, of Mississippi,
Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
C. C. Cambreling, of New York,
Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
Porter, of Penn.
With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe from different countries; or else of others of "European production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.
The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable him to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.
To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the moral support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, in all cases in advance; and in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, and in the quality of the paper, it will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper, giving a matter of over seventy-five per cent. Two portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least \$250,000 per annum.
Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a *fifth copy gratis*.
Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers \$50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.
Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers (post paid).
Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.
All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to
J. L. CAMPBELL, Publishers,
57 Chatham street New York.

DR. BRANDRETH'S
Vegetable Universal Pills
are all that is required. They cleanse the Blood from all impurities, and remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution in a state of health and vigor as casual changes cannot effect.
My own office is on Third st. between Main & Walnut, where the genuine Pills can be obtained.
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"There are sculpts, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain herbs have affinity and over which they have power."
DR. BRANDRETH'S

External Remedy, or Liniment.
WHICH by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pain or soreness; thus pains, stiff joints, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, cough, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never to be sufficiently extolled remedy.
The following letter from Major Gen. Sanford as to the qualities of the External Remedies, speaks volumes:
New York, Feb. 9, 1842.
Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. I have cured entirely my son's knee, above which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 30 minutes, by rubbing the chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think they ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular acquaintance.
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The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Western valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce for shipment that they may rely on having it done at low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other house.

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In the DeKalb Probate Court, Aug. Term, '42.
Matter of the Estate of John Phillips, dec'd.
NOW COMES the Administrator of said estate and makes his report in writing, by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.
It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel to the non resident heirs of said John Phillips, dec'd to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and show cause why part of the real estate of said dec'd should be sold to satisfy the debts of said dec'd.
JOS. WILEY, Ck.
Aug. 22, 1842.
In the Allen Circuit Court, Aug. Term, 1842.
In Chancery.
Robert Brackenridge, vs. William Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, John Mathews, Priscilla Mathews, and David Mathews.
On the 12th day of September, 1842, the August Term of said Court, it being suggested to the Court that the writ of subpoena issued in this behalf had been returned "not est inventus" as to the said David Mathews, one of said defendants, and the Court being satisfied by the affidavits of R. J. Dawson, now here filed, that said David Mathews is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, David Mathews, to be and appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held in said County of Allen, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of the same will be taken as confessed to him, and a decree had thereon in his absence.
P. G. JONES, Clk.
Sep. 8, 1842.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by
E. A. CAMPBELL.
Aug. 6th '42.
CLOTHS—Black, blue-black, blue, green and brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French hipper to the grogane, and from the Grecian boot to the No. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE PRESENT SEASON.
IT should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the season, by acting on the system, produce a full state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not unfrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors which are not properly expelled, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them:
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To the American Public.
PROJECT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
HAVING completed our vast establishment to all its parts, we are now ready to enter upon the magnificent plan we have long contemplated for the advancement of American and general literature and science, and to do so, we propose to publish original tales, novels, travels sketches, poetry, or scientific papers, written by American authors. We propose to print and publish such works, in the shape of
Extra Literary Heralds,
just as often and as fast as they can be issued from our vast printing establishment, to the extent of once, twice, or three times a week. The form of these publications is to be like that of the *Weekly Herald*—the price 64 cents per single sheet, and in proportion for each additional sheet. These works will be published in editions of 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 copies, so as to give a cheapness that may secure their extensive circulation and popularity.
The terms which we offer to all American authors are these:—The cost of printing and publishing, at the lowest rates, is first to be reimbursed out of the receipts—the profits, after this deduction, is to be divided equally between the author and the publishers, as fast as the profits are received, weekly or monthly. The receipts on every new edition are to be divided on the same principle.
Now for the means, both material and personal, which we possess for carrying this project into effect.
We possess, in our own right, a large building, in the most central part of New York, in which are organized a most extensive printing establishment—and also a daily and constant journal, unsurpassed in point of arrangement, order and efficiency, in any part of the world. We may therefore be following as the material of this establishment:
Material of the Herald Establishment.
Six-story brick and granite building.
N. W. corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, 80 feet long, and 25 feet wide \$35,000
4 Hoels' double cylinder steel presses, throwing off from 3,000 to 6,000 copies per hour 14,000
4 Sheet metal presses 2,000
1 Hydraulic press—equal to a pressure of 500 tons 1,000
1 Steam engine 1,000
2 Steam boilers 1,000
Other presses 2,000
Printing materials, &c. 8,000
Aggregate material \$64,000
All these materials are of the first quality, all perfectly new, and all paid for in cash. They are, therefore, in the most complete order for any enterprise that we may undertake for the advancement of American literature, religion, or science.
Personnel of the Herald Establishment.
1 Owner, editor, proprietor, prophet, head man, head saint, head savior or head devil, just as you please. (J. G. Bennett.)
9 Reporters, writers, or editors.
25 Printers, compositors, &c.
12 Clerks, boys, &c.
30 News men or carriers in the city of N. Y.
60 News boys of all ages in the city.
30 Agents throughout the principal towns of America and Europe.
50 News boys employed by agents.

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Peters & Hill, Fort Wayne.

In the DeKalb Probate Court, Aug. Term, '42.
Matter of the Estate of John Phillips, dec'd.
NOW COMES the Administrator of said estate and makes his report in writing, by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.
It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel to the non resident heirs of said John Phillips, dec'd to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and show cause why part of the real estate of said dec'd should be sold to satisfy the debts of said dec'd.
JOS. WILEY, Ck.
Aug. 22, 1842.
In the Allen Circuit Court, Aug. Term, 1842.
In Chancery.
Robert Brackenridge, vs. William Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, John Mathews, Priscilla Mathews, and David Mathews.
On the 12th day of September, 1842, the August Term of said Court, it being suggested to the Court that the writ of subpoena issued in this behalf had been returned "not est inventus" as to the said David Mathews, one of said defendants, and the Court being satisfied by the affidavits of R. J. Dawson, now here filed, that said David Mathews is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, David Mathews, to be and appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held in said County of Allen, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of the same will be taken as confessed to him, and a decree had thereon in his absence.
P. G. JONES, Clk.
Sep. 8, 1842.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by
E. A. CAMPBELL.
Aug. 6th '42.
CLOTHS—Black, blue-black, blue, green and brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French hipper to the grogane, and from the Grecian boot to the No. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Stop Thief!!—100 Dollars Reward
WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who is prepared to give all orders for FIC IRON AND CASTINGS that may be introduced to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patrons, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well as a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.
Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.
Feb. 15, 1842.

Indiana Home League.
A few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their priority for domestic manufactures, are invited to call.
SAMUEL HINTON.
May 28th 1841.

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.
E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive and advance the charges upon him at the store, house recently occupied by O. W. Jeffers. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.
SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.
Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842.

St. Joseph Iron Works,
MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.
THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for FIC IRON AND CASTINGS that may be introduced to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patrons, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well as a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.
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Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842.

LAW NOTICE.
WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counselor at law, will practice in all the counties comprising the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis. Office on Clinton street, north of the Bank, Dec. 29, 1841.

F. P. RANALLI,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE, Indiana.
Office in the second story of Barnet & Illa's, new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1842.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE, IA.
Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.
C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.
Aug. 20, '41.

L. P. FERRY,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IA.
WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, N. E. Lagrange, Gibson, and De Kalb; and to all others throughout the state.
Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, Indiana.
Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbus street.
Dec. 30th, 1841.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
NOTICE—I will sell at private sale a Farm in Abate Township, 4 miles west of a City of Fort Wayne immediately on the line of the State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 fruit trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North West quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres lying on the Gothen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.
THOMAS VAN ANDA.
March 7, 1841.

SHEETINGS.
STABANT, Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash
E. A. CAMPBELL.
JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c.
R. W. TAYLOR.
Oct. 30th, 1841.

Cassimeres and Satinets
Various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at
E. A. CAMPBELL.
STAPLES—Taylors, merino, French, De Laine, Cheviote, and plaid shawls, giving cheap for cash at the Store.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

1842. 1842.
TRANSPORTATION.
THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of a navigation to transport passengers and property with the most care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy (Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line").
AGENTS.
A. Rindge, New York.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
A. Van Liewen, " "
M. Kingston, & Co., Buffalo.
L. Tiltonson, " "
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co., Erie, Pa.
Speck & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio.
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Fleeharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Bosh, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Douman & Brown, Milwaukee.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.